THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLU-TION, 1789-1800. By Louis Adolphe Thiers. Translated, with Notes and Illustrations, from the Most Authentic Sources, by Frederick Shoberl. New Edition, with Upward of Forty Illustrations on Steel, Engraved by William Greatbatch. In Five Volumes, Vol. I. Pp. xxxii, 446. Vol. II. Pp. 48. J. B. Lippincott Company.

Company.

HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE UNDER NAPOLEON. By Louis Adolphe Thiers. Translated, with the Sanction and Approval of the Author, by D. Forbes Campbell and John Stebbing. With Thirty-siz Steel Plates. In Twelve Volumes. J. B. Lippincott Company.

As long as that period of French history from the rise of Voltaire to the fall of Napoleon retains for mankind the interest which it has held now for more than a century, these two great works (which are really one) of M. Thiers will continue to be the first and the last resort of the scholar who looks for a dispassionate narrative, in which general views are sustained by the utmost minuteness of detail. The author planned his history on lines extensive enough their importance or marring the perspective in which the greater facts must be viewed. He could paraphrase a whole speech of Pitt or Mirabeau, if the speech was one that gave a new turn to events, or even if it gave them a color which they were not likely to wear without it. And he did not have to invent his paraphrases, as Thucydides did, and to make them fit the time and the character-a practice in which the Athenian writer resembled the historical novelist rather than the modern historian. By the time of the French Revolution the world had taken to heart a lesson which had been only partially learned by other ages, even those that had elapsed since the invention of printing. The lesson was that affairs must be a matter of record and not a matter of opinion, hearsay and tradition. The methods of procuring, preserving and publishing such records then developed enormously, and it is only the vastly greater improvement in such matters in the present age that has obscured the change which came over civilization toward the close of the eighteenth century. In publications, in archives, in memoirs, Thiers had the material necessary for a study of events which has never been challenged since, except in details. Not that the countless publications of recent years are to be neglected. They correct in places most unexpected the earlier narrative of Thiers, and yet every one who has read his work, and subsequently the memoirs of Marbot and Pasquier, by all odds the best of the number, can testify that the modifications do not relate to the main facts of the history. They correct details to which the authors of the memoirs were eye-witnesses, or for which they had the evidence of eye-witnesses. In the matter of public records, Thiers can rarely be corrected, even with the more indulgent meth-

ods toward investigators of the present day. It is a mistake to be led into enthusiasm ov sudden discoveries that change the aspect of some particular chapter in history. The question for mature consideration is whether or not these novelties affect the general drift of the narrative. If, for example, Thiers knew, as he did know, that Napoleon's inactivity after the battle of Dresden and his failure to support and rescue Vandamme were due to a severe indigestion, that is enough, without the minutiae which those who were near the Emperor could have furnished. The main point was that he failed. If he fancied ment was not excused by an error respecting the cause. He broke down and became useless as a commander before he had time to find out what his imagination had to say on the subject. The poleon's alleged indisposition is weighed against the circumstantial narratives that have been made public since his time, particularly that of Pasquier. But it is possible that some clever bits of writing will have to be cancelled in Thiers's ly colored statements upon which Thiers based his version of the affair were incorrect. There could have been no resistance to the attacking party, says Pasquier in effect, because there was no garrison. This was a fact which should have been obvious at the moment of the surrender of on justifying the mob easily explained that the efficient portion of the garrison had escaped, leaving the invalids under command of the unfortunate De Launay to the fury of the populace. But these vanished troops never existed. One might almost infer this from the lack of circumstance in Thiers's own narrative at this point. He alludes to a fire of grape-shot from the Bastile, which, it seems, was delivered only in the imagination of certain writers of the time, and then, after a sentence or two about the surrender of De Launay, adds: "The Swiss found means to escape." How or where, it would puzzle the most acute student of the plan of the fortresa to say. But in this vague sentence is comprised the substance of a myth which exalted the destruction of the Bastile into an episode of heroism, and gave Carlyle a pretext for some of his most lurid apostrophes. It must be observed that beneath all this the only significant facts bearing on history were beyond dispute, such as the destruction of the prison itself and the murder of De Launay. It will be found throughout Thiers's great work that nothing escaped him which could be stated correctly in his time. Where he errs, his general statements are not vitiated, nor his conclusions disturbed, for these are based on a multitude of testimonies existing in writing. His extraordinary devotion left untouched nothing relating to his theme that was accessible to him.

He came to his task with very high conceptions of the historian's duty. He felt that he must make himself certain of every fact which formed part of his narrative. His proofs were gathered with unremitting toil, and when he was forced back upon conjecture he wrote, as he said, according to his innermost conviction, and with constant fear before his eyes of a self-deception that would lead him to deceive others. The composition of his work was the smallest part of his task. "I have at times," he said, "devoted a whole year to the preparation of a volume which has taken me but a couple of months to write." This preparation, to which he alludes, involved the collection of all those details which he considered indispensable for impressing the main facts in all their magnitude upon the mind of the reader. By way of illustration, he cited in particular the passage of the French army over the St. Bernard, and contrasted the two divergent methods likely to be adopted in describing a wonderful military achievement. Mere ecstasies about the passage of the Alps and piling up words to indicate the difficulties of the way he deemed puerile. "The one legitimate, earnest manner in which to excite interest and admiration alike," he added, "is to observe an exact and complete statement of things as they occurred. The distance to go in crossing such and such mountains, the number of cannon and the quantity of stores which had to be transported along unbeaten roads, up prodigious heights, along terrific precipices where animals were useless, and where man alone could preserve his courage and will; to relate all this simply, giving all necessary particulars, weeding out unimportant details-this, to my mind, is the proper way to describe an undertaking such as passage of the St. Bernard." This conscientious method explains the voluminous character of his work. It corresponds also to his literary manner. He is rarely overbalanced by his theme. Exclamations and apostrophes are not much to his taste. His narrative flows forward steadily,

matter of style altogether. The author has gently drawn him away from all external considerations to the inner meaning of events. Clearness of expression helps on to this result, and this has not been gained without conscious purpose. Indeed, If his achievement did not sustain him, he would seem arrogant in his discussion of style in hisof absolute transparency. "To be simple, lucid, accurate, easy, elevated, at times when the great interests of humanity are in question, is what is required, and I am convinced that the choicest, most carefully thought-out verse does not give more food for study than a simple phrase in history designed to convey some technical detail without being colloquial or commonplace."

His career as a statesman made him desirous not to underestimate the actors in the great drama which he endeavored to place before his readers. At the same time it constrained his judgment. He had himself feit public criticism and could estimate its justice or injustice where others were concerned. The vicissitudes through which France passed in his own time from royalty to republicanism and then to imperialism were not without their effect in giving moderation and an air of impartiality to his interpretation of the acts of those who had shared in the more rapid and violent changes of an earlier to embody even trivial facts without enhancing time. If he was partisan, it was rather in behalf of his personal views than on the side of any recognized faction. Napoleon was not to him a hero to whom homage and homage alone was stances gave the opportunity of creating a new France, and then of destroying himself. perhaps, a pardonable vanity which leads him of the to say that at the close of his historical labors he cherished the same opinion of the great Emment when he began to think. Such consistency bring upon him the accusation that he was the victim of a life-long prejudice. But it is more begins in the January number of the magazine. victim of a life-long prejudice. But it is more likely as the ages pass to fix upon him a charge of artificiality. His unity of view seems at times to be forcibly and mechanically obtained. theme since his time-and, indeed, in order to understand this late mass of historical material -he must still be read. The translation in hand is one that had his own approval. It has borne eagerly looked for. Professor N. S. Shaler's "Sea the test of years, and the new edition could hardly be more attractive in appearance than it is. It could have been made more useful by modern additions to the notes upon points, especially where investigation or newly discovered evidence has corrected the historian.

FOR LOVERS OF BOOKS.

SHELVES OF THE PUBLISHERS FILLED WITH ATTRACTIVE VOLUMES.

SOME OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE GREAT HOUSES IN THIS CITY-OPPORTUNITIES TO CHOOSE BEAUTIFUL AND APPROPRI-

ATE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

As the holiday season approaches, the question of books, more than all other gifts, assumes significance. A Tribune reporter has, therefore, ma rounds of the great publishing houses of New-York, which is as much as to say the great publishing houses of the country. What publishers are doing or thinking of doing, what is talked of in the publishing world, what books are to fill the Yuletide shelves this year, were the subjects of some of the

HARPER & BROTHERS.

At the establishment of Harper & Brothers, that he was poisoned, his imagination played him a bad trick, but his breakdown at a critical mothere was, or seemed to be, a noticeable air of increased activity. The people at the desks had their hands fuller than usual of envelopes, and postage "for return of unavailable" to so and so and the other. No member of the famous firm was particular case, if Thiers's absolute denial of Nanoleon's alleged indisposition is weighed against

opportunity to discover that the book trade, like cause a book of fiction in an inexpensive edition or an edition de luxe is equally interesting or bework in the light of later disclosures. The most cause the public has an innate frivolity that preof the storming of the Bagtile. Pasquier was an | definitely. It was learned, however, that for this eye-witness of that affair, and his evidence, now year no one department has the right of way. Hise public in his memoirs, shows that the high- tory and biography both sell; likewise the paper

In connection with fiction and the Harpers one thinks naturally of "Trilby."

"What is to be Triiby's' successor?" was a question moreorless pertinent. It was a question not to be hastily answered. One Mr. Harper was casting about for a reply, wondering what fortunate author could posbeen obvious at the moment of the surfeder the ancient fortress. But those who were bent the ancient fortress. But those who were bent stilly wear "Trilby's" mantle. Meanwhile another the moment of the surfeder th

Mr. Harper had exclaimed: "Trilly' is its own successor!" And that settled the matter.
"Trilly" still sells and is read. The chorus of her admirers has still many strophes yet to sing, even though it is now many moons since Trilly herself became the heroine of the literary stage. This year the book "Trilby" is to have a splendid new dress, an edition de luxe, printed in two colors (the illustrations being done in sepia) upon handmade paper. The edition is limited to 690 copies, bound in vellum, and has for a frontispiece a photogravure portrait of M. Du Maurier.

ANOTHER HEROINE OF THE SEASON.

Another heroine of the holiday season is Charles Kingsley's Hypatia, who, in spite of the fearful i by William Martin Johnson. Mr. Johnson is nalready as the 'llustrator of "Ben-Hur" and Cloister and the Hearth," two additional books, "a time not far distant when the edition detrated by William Martin Johnson. Mr. Johnson is known already as the 'llustrator of "Ben-Hur" and "You isters of Grace," M. G. McClelland's "St. John's Wooing," Ruth McEnery Stuart's "The Story of Babette," and "The Fur-Seal's Tooth," a story of Alaskan adventure, by Kirk Munroe. One book that has gained something of a personal interest lately from the presence on this side of the Atlantic of its entertaining author is Dr. Doyle's "The White Company," now first put forth in an illustrated library edition. But there are others

A special announcement is the fourth and last volume of Green's "Short History of the Eng-lish People," a work which has been carefully supplied with illustrations under the supervision of Mrs. Green. The fourth volume covers the period from 1879 to "Modern England" (1815), with an epi-logue that brings it down to 1873. The pictures of coins, costumes, domestic and ecclesiastical architecture have all been taken from authentic sources, Many of the portraits are from old prints. There is an interesting one of Lord Jeffreys, of the "Bloody Assizes" fame.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Subjects" come Caspar W. Whitney's "A Sporting Pilgrimage," "Wimples and Crisping-Pins," by Theodore Child; long Janvier's "In Old New-York," and many others tw which have already been reviewed in their proper places in the columns of The Tribune.

A fine edition of the "Letters of James Russell Lowell" will appeal, or has already appealed, to every believer in an American literature. Every reader of the letters knows how full they are of the shrewdness and wisdom and wit that make Lowell one of the most quotable of modern writers. The persons to whom they are addressed include almost all the famous company of the last fifty years or more. Another gifted American whose books the Harpers publish is George William Curtis, who is represented by more essays "From the Easy Chair." There is also a new volume of his "Literary and Social Essays," edited by Charles Ellot Norton. They treat of Hawthorne and Sir

Ellot Norton. They treat of Hawthorne and Sir Philip Sidney, of Rachel and Emerson, and of others in equal variety.

The subject of poems, printed volumes of poems, is apparently a subject which the publisher approaches tentatively, both in business and in conversation. The Harpers advertise verse by Mrs. Sangster, Frank French, Wallace Bruce and a dainty wonder-book, by Howard Pyle, called "Twilight-Land." Nor are other houses backward. Yet on the whole verse seems to them a dubious venture.

BOOKS OF CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.

Indeed, one member of a well-known firm-there is probably no harm in disclosing the name of Charles Scribner's Sons-admitted as much to the inquiring reporter. Arthur H. Scribner sat in one of the handsome offices of the new establishment in Fifth-ave., surrounded by all the agreeable para-phernalia of the book business. In the Scribner holidar catalogue spear the names of Robert calmly, strongly, Soon the reader forgets the

Bridges, whose "Overheard in Arcady," poetic in spirit if not in form, has everywhere been favor-Bridges, whose "Overneard in Arcady, poetic in spirit if not in form, has everywhere been favorably criticised; and of Sidney Lanier, whose poems are more and more receiving recognition as a distinct and worthy product of American letters. Yet Mr. Scribner said, or, at least, said in words to

this effect: "The publishing of stories, long or short, of historic writing where he says that its merit is one tory, of essays even, is fairly to be considered a more desirable enterprise than the publishing of

For the consolation of the writers of verse, the readers of it, it may be observed parenthetically that the Christmas number of "Scribner's Maga-zine" contains half a dozen different poems. The Odes of Horace done into English by Mr. Gladstone are another matter. They have an all-round interest for the sake of the writer of them and for

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

As to the question of the historical and biographical field there is, at any rate, no misgiving in the house of Scribner. One of their recent ventures, the Sherman Letters, has had, and still has, a decided success. Fun, presumably, always sells, and so do Frank R. Stockton's stories. Pomona has made her appearance again, in a series of letters to the mistress of Rudder Grange. Shelf of Old Books," by Mrs. James T. Fields; "A History of the United States," by E. Benjamin Andrews, president of Brown University; "Wild Beasts," by John Hampden Porter; "The Bird's Calendar," by H. E. Parkhurst; "Costume of Colonial Times," by Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, are names and titles in the Scribners' holiday miscel-

"Short stories," said Mr. Scribner, answering still due, but a man of genius, to whom circum- another inquiry, "have certainly had a great vogue with such writers as Richard Harding Davis, for example, and, of course, with the French masters of the art. It is noticeable, however, that the recent great uccesses have been long books-'Trilby' and Mrs. Ward's novels, for instance. We haven't the regular three-volume novel over here, the

'three-decker' of the English publishers."

As to the expected successors to recent Scribner is rare. Thiers himself fancied that it might successes, George Meredith may or may not get Whether the admirers of Mr. Meredith, a sect in themselves, will think this last marriage more interesting, if more amazing, than that of "Lord Ormont and His Aminta" remains to be seen. "The But with all that has been written upon his Life of Charles Loring Brace," chiefly told in his own letters, and recounting his work in the newsboys' lodging-houses which he founded, sounds and Land" is a further important step in his work of making geology popular. In essays there are books on Shakespeare, by Barret Wendell; "Musicana and Musicana" by W. F. Anthony sicians and Music Lovers," by W. F. Apthorp; a Cyclopaedia of Music and Musicians," edited by John D. Champlin, jr., and "Wagner and His Works," by Henry T. Finck.

STORIES FOR THE YOUNG.

Books for the young by Scribners are so numer own. Mrs. Burnett's name heads the list, of course. In "Piccino and Other Child Stories" there is a is reminiscent of Fauntieroy, telling how the original lived and grew into the child-hero she has pict-Piccino bimself obviously must be an Italured. Piccino himsel obviously mus to a distribution by, of whose story Mrs. Burton Harrison writes: "It is a study rather than a story of child life." Miss Beatrice Harraden's new book, "Things Will Take a Turn." is also the story of a child, a girl named Rosehul, who helps her grandfather in his second-hand bookseller's shop. Other well-known favortes in suvenile literature are represented once

AT HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.'S.

One odd effect last Christmas had been to give an impetus to the sale of fiction. Whether it was be-

the reporter. "is neither history nor fiction, neither poetry and essay."
In books, apparently, the paths to success are various, however uncertain. As to poetry the representative of Hougaton, Miffin & Co. preferred not to venture any opinion. Indeed, it was almost to be recarded as a personal topic, considering the pertraits that hung upon the walls and the other memories everywhere of the glories of the house. Nor is the present year lacking in successors to the books of bygone twelvemenths, for Homes's pathetle "Last Leaf," is nut forth, heautifully printed and bound for the occasion. The prefatory note in face-simile of the Autocrat's handwriting seems almost a direct appeal to each listener at the table. The former filustrations by Hopkinson Smith and George Wharton Edwards have been reproduced for the smaller edition. Then there are Mr. Aldrich's "Unguarded Gates, and Other Poems" Mies Edith M. Thomas's book of poems for the young. "In Surshine Land," and Miss Caroline Hazard's "Narragansett Ballaids," William Roscoe Thayer, Editor of "The Harvard Graduates" Miggazine, has also brought out a volume of poems, new and old. Here are enough verses at any rate.

EDITIONS DE LUXE.

EDITIONS DE LUXE.

On another subject the representative of the house showed less reticence. On the subject of editragedy of her story, has a perennial charm. The house showed less reticence. On the subject of edi-stirring pages of "Hypatia" have lately been fillus- tions de luxe some credit was taken, and taken

volumes in the Harpers' Christmas list. The list luxe, the Christmas gift-book, was always a big is altogether too long to give in full. Mention flat thing that lay on the table and was useless. must be made, however, of Charles Dudley War- It did not seem like the reputable old follos and ner's "The Golden House," one of the latest serials.

In fiction there are Eva Wilder McGlasson's "Minestant than anything. Well, we think we may say that we were largely instrumental in dislodging the slabs. We conceived the idea of an ention de luxe that should be that and a practicable book, too, a

slabs. We conceived the idea of an enition de luxe that should be that and a practicable book, too, a book for the shelf and for the table. For that purpose we have taken each year a work of established reputation and have embelished it appropriately. We put our best efforts into them, and they always sell. The list is really worth giving in full."

And so it is. It begins with "The Marble Faun," illustrated with photogravore reproductions of Roman scenes, "Our Old Home," and Charles Dudley Warner's "In the Levant" were similarly treated. Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" was decorated in colors by Waiter Crane, and is now a valuable rarity. Next came "The Scarlet Letter," illustrated with Darley's drawings, then "Venetia Life," with water-color scenes by Childe Hassam, Hopkinson Smith, Ross Turner and Rhoda Holmes Nichols; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by E. W. Kemble; "Hiswatha," by Remington, Mrs. Deland's "The Old Garden," by Walter Crane, These are some of the more notable specimens. This year is perhaps the crowning glory of all, with a popular holiday edition of Vedder's drawings for the exquisite quatrains of the Tent-maker beloved of many. Before, the edition of the Rubdiyat, "with an accompaniment of drawings," as the phrase is, "by Elihu Vedder," sold for \$120, and was the privilege of a few; now the comparatively cheap edition is given to the public for \$5. So many an admirer of Omar, with his English and his American interpreter, may look his fill again on the infinite swird of Vedder's lines, remembered from glimpses few and far between.

In plainer matters, where the text is the thing, In plainer matters, where the text is the thing.

with his English and his American interpreter, may look his fill again on the infinite swiri of Vedder's lines, remembered from glimpaes few and far between.

In plainer matters, where the text is the thing, there are "The Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth." Miss Edgeworth has found a blographer in Augustus J. C. Hare, familiar to travellers. There are also "The Oliver Wendel Holmes's Year-book," Miss Repplier's essays, a life of George William Curits by Edward Cary in the series of American Men of Letters, Frances Power Cobbe's autoblography, Dr. Winsor's "Cartier to Frontena"—to name a few out of many. For illustrations again, A. Is, Frost has furbished up Mr. Aldrich's unsurpassed "Bad Boy." Oliver Herford, of "Life," performs a like office for Mrs. Wiggin's "Timothy" in a new edition of "Timothy's Quest." And one of the first of the illustrated books is Mr. Howelis's "Their Wedding Journey," with eighty designs by Clifford Carleton, some decorative, but most of them descriptive of scenes and incidents in the memorable route, Other selections, but only selections, from a delectable list might comprise "Whittler's Poems," in a complete edition; S. T. Pickard's "Life and Letters of Whittler," with portraits and views; "Life, Letters and Diary of Lucy Larcom," Lathrop's "Story of Courage," Percival Lowel,"s "Occult Japan," full of curious facts; Burrough's "Riverby," and the "Dlary of Anna Green Wilson" (a Boston schoolgirl of 1771), edited by Mrs. Alice Morse Earie.

There was one final question answered in the negative: "No, paper books have not bothered us. I think we may safely say that." Yet there are quantities of paper books turned loose every day, Magazines multiply, newspapers grow more voluminous, and good books are said not to abate their pace in consequence. Verily, if everybody, or somebody, reads everything, the Americans must be a set of omniverous readers indeed, and the end of the making of many books must still be far away—further sway this Christmastide than ever. In the midst of it all, fo

THE CENTURY COMPANY. "I do believe," said Frank H. Scott, president of the Century Company, standing in the company's delightful offices, which are really more like a studie than an office, "I do believe that we sold more books instead of fewer. Books are one of the cheapest of pleasures after all. Cheap magazines? That's

another matter." The Christmas numbers of the Century and of St. The Christmas numbers of the Century and of St. Nicholas this year are even unusually attractive. The letter-press is a means to an end, and the end is worth journeying to, and there are lovely illuminations by the way. Timothy Cole has put a Dutch Madonna in the frontispice, and there are Christmas pictures besides. There has been more or less agitation in some quarters of late about the alleged decline of the Christmas story, pure and simple, and of fairydom in general. So with Van Dyck's Madonna before him and an anticipatory breath of holly everywhere, the reporter took the opportunity of asking a question on the subject.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

"Well, you see what we have done," replied the president, "perhaps we are old fogy. It certainly is ticeable that two of the great magazines have scarcely made any particular effort this year for timeliness in their Christmas numbers. A handsome book, irrespective of the season, seems to be their idea. St. Nicholas, you see, is full of Christmas, and here is a fairy tale, though in a modern setting. The Christmas book is different, because less ephemeral. Yes, perhaps, the Christmas book

less ephemeral. Yes, perhaps, the Christian is going out."

One of the recent Century successes has been "The Jungle Book," which heads the holiday list. "And speaking of the hard times once more," added Mr. Scott, "I want you to notice that two unusual successes were made in the very midst of them—Triby' and "Marcella," books which were not on our list, unfortunately. One book of ours which is having a rather unexpected but most gratifying sale is The Century Cyclopaedia of Names'; names, that is, as distinguished from words, Instead of proving just an adjunct to the Century Dictionary, it has started in for a lively sale on its own account."

count."
On the other hand, if dictionary and cyclopaedia sound formidable, there is plenty of fiction again to offset them in the Century bulletins, and some of that is about New-York. The big place likes to see itself in the glass. Mrs. Burton Harrison has held up the mirror for it in "A Bachelor Mald," now to be had in book form. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "When All the Woods Are Green" is said to be a story briskly told. George Wharion Edwards, one of the modern combinations of artist and author, has some sketches with quill and petell in "P'tit Matinic' and Other Monotones," dealing with life on the Nova Scotia coast. In the department of verse, jethans the most interesting announcement is the collected edition of Mr. Gilder's peems in five volumes. For travel the two venturous young men that carried the readers of the magazine across Asia on their bicycles appear now in more stable form.

Two other books that promise their publishers to be particularly salable are the biography of Edwin Booth by his daughter, Edwina Booth Grossmann, and the finely illustrated 'Reign of Queen Anne," by Mrs. Giphant. The life of Napoleon, just began in the magazine, is probably destined to be another success in the long list of the great Century serials. On the other hand, if dictionary and cyclopaedia in the magazine, is probably destined to be another success in the long list of the great Century serials

DODD, MEAD & CO.

The book trade, in New-York at least, if the books liers themselves know anything about it, is happily free from jealousies. Two well-known New-York houses, by recent moves, have placed them sorry to have done it. Propinquity, it seems, is mutually beneficial. Each house has its specialties; if a person cannot find what he wants in one shop he has merely to drop into the other. Both the Scribners and Dodd, Mead & Co. say their retail business has been better since they moved into their present quarters in Fifth-ave. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s lower floor is like a big library, in which without breaking the non-coveting clause of th without breaking the non-coveting clause of the Decalogue. Foremost among their books for Christmas they place an edition of "The Tale of Two Chies," which Edmund H. Garrett, of Boston, has made more vivid than ever with his illustrations. A reprint of Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans" has proved an interesting venture. With the Americans of Mrs. Trollope's time, and in the regions where she more particularly studied them, a fork is said to have been a luxury; even of those who could afford a voyage to Europe. Thackeray could record that he saw six of them "all with their knives down their throats at once." But it seems probable that they have all grown bettermainered and less sensitive since that time, and so later market is prepared for the preceptress of

a later market is prepared for the presentess of their ancestors.

Another book that strikes the personal note is the "Memoirs of the Duchesse de Gontant," who write with a Frenchwoman's wit at eighty years and of the last century in his latter half. The remarkable "Memoirs of the de Gancourt Brothers" have also been put forth by this house in an Enslish translation. By way of contrast comes an oll-time favorite, "Samaitha Among the Colored Fooks," and by way of transition comes a pretty edition of Austin Pobson's "Eighteenth Century Vignettes," which leads to "My Study Fire," a second series by Mr. Mable, which leads to others and others, all too many for the compass of a paragraph.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S DISPLAY.

At the house of Macmillan & Co., London and turned on international topics. George P. Brett, who looked up for a moment's chat from a busy desk, had spoken of the invariable quality of the

them as a rule. With the well-to-do it is a chief pleasure, they must have them, and so they are pretty steady purchasers, of fiction and the 'repretty steady purchasers, in this country there is hardly yet a leisure class with whom literature is a favorite avocation, who are posted on literary matters, and interested enough in literary movements to feel the pulse of the book world. I mean to say, there is no large class of this sort in this to say, there is no large class of this sort in this country. The reader is not on the lookout for the publisher. The publisher's business is to attract the reader's attention if he can. That's why it is so profitable sometimes, and indeed practicable, for an American man of literary aspirations to go first to London, and bring a regutation back with him. Miss Glider, if I am not mistaken, is on record as saying that she should advise a young American author to do so. It's what Henry James did, practically. With actors and musicians there are frequent examples of a similar tendency."

PRINTED FOR AMERICANS.

It was probably, then, for the booklovers that do exist in this country that Macmillan & Co. prepared their volume on "American Book-Plates," With the exception of a work by Laurence Hutton, it is thought to be the only one on the subject. There are a small paper edition, a collector's edition of 100 copies and an édition de luxe of 75. Another veritable edition de luxe is Miss Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," with ninety illustrations by Hagh Thompson. If the public wants editions de luxe the publishers probably must supply them. Yet Mr. Brett, at least, has his own opinion of the article. "It is your Mr. Smalley," he suggested, "who has waged war mercilessly against them. He points out their sins of commission and omission, and thinks, or perhaps hopes, that the taste for them is only a temporary hallucination, that they have is only a temporary hallucination, that they have no permanent qualities which can commend them to the collector eventually or to the booklover."

However, a hundred more attractive illustrations are down in the Macmilian catalogue for "Old English Songs," with an introduction from Austin Dobson. In the list also are "More Memories by Dean Hole," "Harvard College by an Oxonian," the Oxonian being George Birkbeck Hill; "Maurice; or, The Red Jar," by the Countess of Jersey, "Raphaei's Madonnas, and Other Great Pictures," reproduced from the originals, and edited by Karl Károly; "Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen," by Joseph Pennell, One of the most popular in the list is reported to be William Winter's new biography of Joseph Jefferson.

COMING NORTH FROM THE BLUE GRASS. A LARGE KENTUCKY BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT

TO BE TRANSFERRED TO DUTCHESS COUNTY. Dover Plains, N. Y., Nov. 29 (Special).-Dutchess County has long been known for the high-class stock-farms within its limits, and breeders from the grassy uplands between the Hudson and Weebutook Elvers have turned out not only prize-winners at all the country fairs hereabouts, but star performers as well for all the trotting tracks east of the Mississippi. Within a few days it has become known that the stock-breeding industry of Dutchess is to receive a valuable accession, being nothing less than the transfer of one of the largest breeding establishments of Kentucky to this country. W. C. France, owner of the Highland Stock Farm, near Lexington, Ky., has bought the 400-acre estate of David H. Sherman, widely known as the "Maybrook Farm," a mile north of this village, and will bring here from Kentucky his entire stud of 135 horses, including sixty-six broodmares, many young horses and several stallions, the most famous being Red Wilkes, grandsire of the pacer John R. Gentry (2:03%), and sire of 108 performers who have come within the 2:30 limit, one of them being Ralph Wilkes (2:96%), who sold for \$30,000 when he was a two-year-old. Mr. France is of the opinion that the Constitutional amendment against gambling will not prove an injury to the trotting-horse interest of the country, but, on the contrary, will help it. Believing this, he sold his Kentucky place and will locate here. Maybrook has been called the "Parlor Farm of Dutchess County." The Weebutook River runs through it, and on the broad meadows adjoining the river Mr. France will construct a mile regulation track. He will bring his horses on from Kentucky next summer. The price he paid for Mr. Sherman's place is not known, but is supposed to be a large sum; in fact, it is one of the largest transactions in real estate that have taken place in Dutchess County for some time, and excites interest, not among borsemen alone, but the general public also. against gambling will not prove an injury to the

FEDERATION IS POSSIBLE.

CO-OPERATION IN HUMANE WORK.

CHURCHES AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES ON THE EAST SIDE PREPARE A PRACTICAL PLAN OF

The committee appointed by the Federation of East Side Workers to formulate a plan of practical co-operation between all the churches and charitable societies which have their field of labor among the half-million people in the eastern part of low-er New-York has issued a circular letter with the constitution in which the principles of the new organization are outlined. The following is the object

ganization are outlined. The following is the object of the Federation as stated in the constitution:

To increase the efficiency of the benevolent work south of Fourteenth-st. and east of Broadway, by a careful study of the needs of the people, and by earnest co-operation. Every phase of life affecting the workingman and his family shall be studied and an effort made to correct existing evils. The Federation shall aim by conferences, lectures, etc., and by emphasizing points of agreement to bring churches and charitable societies into more perfect accord and thus present a united front in humane work. work.

The following are the members of the committee which prepared the plan, with the churches and so-cleties which they represent: The Rev. John B. Devins, Hope Chapel and New-York Employment Society: Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell, Charity Organization Society; John Seely Ward, jr., Brotherhood of St. Andrew; Nathaniel S. Rosenau, United Hebrew Charities; the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, Emanuel Chapel; J. Lloyd Thomas, Industrial Christian Alliance; the Rev. J. C. Thoms, M. D., Mariners' Temple; the Rev. W. T. Eising, De Witt Church of New-York City Mission Society; the Rev. Daniel Redmond, Woods Memorial Chapel; the Rev. Ernest L. Fox, Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopai Church, and P. J. McCue, St. Brigid's Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society. In its letter the committee says:

In its letter the committee says:

Without surrendering their allegiance to the religious bodies or benevoient societies with which they are connected, many of the representatives of the churches, synagogues and charitable organizations laboring in iewer New-York believe that the time has come for closer co-operation. To secure that end, the Federation of East Side Workers was organized or June 8, 1894, and a committee appointed to prepare plan of action. Clergymen and layinen, representing various churches and societies, have expressed their approvat of the principles presented and their intention of giving the movement their hearity co-operation. To be successful, every church and benevolent society laboring in this part of the city should join the Federation, which is not intended to se in any sense a rival of existing organizations. Those who have studied the matter carefully think that this Federation is one of the great sociological movements of the times. It was found last winter that Protestants, Catholics and Hebrews alike could engage in giving food to the hungry and work to the unemployed, while each representative maintained as sturnly as ever his particular views regarding religious obligations. What was done in an emergency can be done permanently, if the same spirit prevails among the workers.

Five committees are provided for in this plan, Five committees are provided for in this plan,

Executive, Benevolent, Building, Lecture and Sanitation. The object of the Benevolent Committee will be to prevent overlapping in charitable work while caring for the worthy poor. The Building Committee will aim to have the charitable societies working in the district secure branch offices there in a central building, if possible, which those who need help may easily reach. The Lecture Committee will seek to interest the working people in practical matters, such as the care of the home, training of children, good citizenship, etc. The Sanitation Committee will study the tenement-house problem, aid in enforcing sanitary laws, suggest re forms, create a public interest in favor of improved dwellings, public baths and small parks and generally consider all questions relating to the health and comfort of the working people. The Charity Organization Society, through its Ex-

ecutive Committee, has commended the Federation and other societies have approved the plan or appointed committees of conference to consider it more in detail. The following are some of the comments made by men and women who are seeking to advance the interests of the wage-earner;

wance the interests of the wage-earner:

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt—I have read the provisional suggestions for a plan of federation prepared by the Committee of East Side Workers, and it seems to me that the plan proposed is a very practical and necessary step toward dealing with social problems on the East Side of New-York. I shall be glad to see it carried into effect.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church—I have read your plan of federation. If sincerely and unselfishly worsed out it will do good. The two things to be guarded against are the pauperizing of the people by too many charitable agencies and misuse of general benevolence for sectarian purposes.

The Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeny, of St. Brigid's Roman Catholic Church—The confining of the work to the improvement of the condition of the poor in matters purely physical ought to disarm religious prejudice and bring about co-operation, as we are all agreed on the advantage of pure air, cleanliness, steady work, etc.

Nathaniel S. Rosenau, manager of the United Hebrew Charities—Our Executive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed, but in-

desk, had spoken of the invariable quality of the book trade, its freedom from outside influences and that sort of thins.

"Because," he said, "particularly in this country, it is the moderately rich, the well-to-do, who buy books, or, what is more to the point, who read them. The very rich and the very peor don't care for them as a rule. With the well-to-do, it is a chief.

Sicility work, etc.

Nathaniel S. Rosenau, manage of the United Hebrew Charities—Our Executive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed, but indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the direct theorem. Nathaniel S. Rosenau, manage of the United Hebrew Charities—Our Executive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed, but indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the direct Hebrew Charities—Our Executive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed, but indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the United Hebrew Charities—Our Executive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed, but indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the Grand Charities—Our Executive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed, but indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the discutive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed, but indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the discutive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed. But indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the discutive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed. But indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the discutive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed. But indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the discutive Committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed. But indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the discutive committee has no amendments to offer to the plan proposed. But indicates its assent to the experimental stages of the discutive committee

Side Federation interests me greatly, and I wish it all success.

The Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., in "The Outlook"—"One of the greatest charities of modern times" is the phrase in which the Federation of East Side Workers was recently described by one who knew it perhaps as well as any one could. Those connected with it represent various charitable and religious denominations. They are organized in the recognition of the act that if the problem of the city is ever to be solved all minor differences must be dropped.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Mason North, of the New-York City Church and Extension Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Whatever can save time and energy and money without the sacrifice of principle and evangelical consistency must be of value in planning such a work. Personally and for our society i may add that we would be very glad to co-operate in any way which is consistent with the basic principles upon which we are trying to do our work and shall be glad to respond further to any suggested plan.

Professor E. R. Seligman, secretary Tenement-House Building Company—The idea seems to me an excellent one, and if the plan can be made practically efficient, it will no doubt accomplish an exceeding amount of good.

Gustav H. Schwab, president German Society for the City of New-York—This society will be glad to co-operate as far as may be consistent with its system and plan of work with the committee named in your letter.

A RECEPTION FOR BURNS AND HOLMES. All friends are invited to meet and receive John Burns and David Holmes, the delegates of the British Trades Union Congress to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, at the Cuof the American Federation of Labor, at the Curical pier. Clarkson-st. North River, on the arrival of the steamship Etruria, which will probably ne about 19 o'clock on the morning of Sunday. On Monday evening a public reception will be given to Mr. Burns and Mr. Holmes at Cooper Union. On Tuesday evening a dinner will be given for them at Clarendon Hall, No. 112 East Thirteenth-st., tickets for which can be obtained at the office of the American Federation of Labor, No. 14 Clinton Place, upon the payment of 75 cents each.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Ferm-Recess.
Supreme Court-General Ferm-Recess.
Supreme Court-Chambers Before Truax, J.-Court gens at 19:30 a. m. Motton calendar called at 11 a. m.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part I.-Before Ingraham,
No day calendar.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Parts II and III-Adsurrend for the term.
Circuit Court-Parts I, if and IV-Adjourned until Monay, December 3.
Circuit Court-Parts I, if and IV-Adjourned until Moncircuit Court-Parts I, if and IV-Adjourned until Mon-Court-Part III-Adjourned until Saturday, De-

circuit Court—Part III—Adjourned until Saturday, December 1.

Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned sine dis.

Superior Court—Special Term—Hefore Freedman, J.—
Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die.
Superior Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—
Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m. No. 957, will of
James Holmes at 11 a. m. No. 167, estate of Thomas
Keane, at 11 a. m. Wills for probate: Rosa Guttman,
Cornella F. Coster, Elizabeth Hiller, Wolf Spier, Mary
P. Blake, Felix Larkin, Mary J. Blair, at 10:30 a. m.;
Katharine Ryan, George M. Ditchett, Johanna Beuss,
George E. Brown, Maggie Sammis, at 2 p. m.
Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Arnold, S.—No
day calendar,
Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bookstaver, J.—No.
23, Huling vs. Huling, at 10:30 a. m.
Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die,
Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die,
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Court
opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

City Court—Special Term—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Court
opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die,
City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die,
City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die,
City Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Court
opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Adjourned sine die,
City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV.—AdJourned until Monday, December 3.

REFEREES APPOINTED

Heppenheimer vs. Werner-Eugene H. Promeroy. Lester vs. Grangler-S. L. H. Ward. Bathmann vs. Bathmann-Richard M. Henry.

Bathmann vs. Bathmann—Richard M. Henry
By Truax, J.
Clark vs. Thayer—Joseph Fettretch.
Matter of Emmerson—Emanuel Elumenstiel.
Common Pleas.

Hy Bookstaver, J.
Wallach vs. Worms—George M. Van Hoesen.
Wick vs. Wicks—George M. Van Hoesen.

Superior Court.
By Freedman, J.
Herger vs. Mechan-William G. Davis RECEIVERS APPOINTED. Supreme Court,
By O'Brien, J.
William K. Lancaster vs. George C. Treadwell Company
- Arthur L. Andrews.
William J. Cruger vs. Helen B. Thompson-S. Van R.
Cruger.

Matter of Grand Central Bank-James J. Nealis Superior Court.

By Freedman, J.

Jacob Klingenstein vs. Moses Lubelsky—Julius Offenbach,

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